**Seeking God’s Secrets—Week 3, The Giants II and Nimrod**

**(Every culture on this earth has, at least, three stories in its deep, storehouse of remembrances, those centered on dragons, the catastrophic flood, and giant beings who inhabited the land. The Bible names giants throughout, using common language such as: rephaim, nephilim, rapha, naphal and Gibbor. It is very interesting, however, that the word “giant” does not appear in the NIV version of the Bible.)**

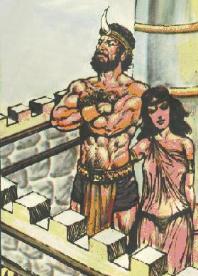
***INTRO:*** If you’re tired of the mediocrity of the religious “P.C. Police,” if you’re skeptical of the “never tested” and trite facts, spouted out by over-tired, theological doctrines, if you’re weary of hearing non-Biblical authorities touting “foreverisms,” then isn’t it time to search deep, look hard, and plunge, eyes-wide-open into God’s Holy Word, “unlovely” as some of it may seem to our modern minds!? Isn’t it time to “unpeel the onion” of the perfect Holy Scriptures and realize that His Word, not the sanitized, scrubbed-clean garbage spewed out by seminaries who are too scared “to really look,” is sitting, waiting, “in full view” for inquiring, truth-seekers to uncover and behold. Isn’t this the moment to venture into the panorama of “The Mighty Men of Old,” men of renown….the giants!?!

1. **Read Genesis 6:4, the first place in the Bible that the word “Giant” is used.** **“There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown.” Discuss “And Also After That.”**
2. **Read Genesis Six. Describe the earth and its inhabitants prior to the flood of Noah.**
3. **Genesis 10 enlarges on the descendants of Noah and the nations that emerge from them. List the descendants and nations.**
4. **Do we see the giants in Abraham’s and Lot’s stories? Read Genesis 14.**
   1. **Read Genesis 14:5-6. Describe Chedorlaomer, King of Elam.**
      1. **Ruling close to the Jordan River for 14 years, Chedorlaomer decided to fight the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah. Why did he take Lot hostage? What did Abraham do about that? This was in the days of Abraham and Job.**
      2. **Where did he defeat the giants?**
5. **Read Genesis 10:8-14. Discuss who the Philistines appear to be? Cousins of Nimrod.**
6. **The Hebrew word for angel is “Malak.” Could the root word, “Malak,” be evident in several of the giant tribes like Amalekites? Discuss how the fallen “angels” appear evident in their names. What about the pagan god, Molech? Is it a misspelling of “malak?”**
7. **The Days of Israel’s Wilderness Story and Conquering the Land…Were the giants present during the wilderness wanderings and after? Yes, the Israelites battled them before and after entering the Promised Land.**
   1. **Review the spies going into the Promised Land. See Numbers 13:21-15.**
      1. **In verse 22, what is meant by the descendants of Anak? What did the Moabites call them? See Deut. 2:11, 21, 9:2. “Which were also accounted giants, as the Anakims, but the Moabites call them Emims.”**
      2. **Note that the area “Ahiman,” verse 22 is in “giant territory. Whose descendants live there? Anak’s -- Note Here: When George Lucas scripted “Star Wars,” the man who became Darth Vader’s name was Anakin. Any connection????**
      3. **Describe the cluster of grapes in verse 23. Could these giants have understood genetically modified food substances? Who would have taught them this?**
      4. **Who was a perpetual adversary of Israel? Read I Kings11:14, “Now the Lord raised up an adversary against Solomon, Hadad the Edomite—a giant. (Esau married a Horite, a giant tribe, and his children, Edom, was from this union). 23-25, “And God raised up another adversary against him, Rezon, the son of Eliadah…….He was an adversary of Israel all the days of Solomon….and he abhorred Israel and reigned over Syria.” These were the days of David. NOTEWORTHY: A Book on Freemasonry, the constitution of how to set up lodges, etc., is named “AHIMAN REZON,” both Biblical adversaries of Israel.**
      5. **In Numbers 13:28, talk about the size of the walled cities.** 
         1. **Who are the Amalekites, Hittites, Amorites, and Canaanites seen in this verse?**
      6. **Examine Numbers 13:30-33. Why were the spies afraid?** 
         1. **What does “eatheth up the inhabitants” mean?**
         2. **Who are the sons of Anak in verse 33?**
         3. **Mull over the reference of “grasshoppers.**
      7. **Who are the Emim (terrors)? Why were the Jews not to contend with the Moabites (children of Lot)? Read Deuteronomy 2:9-12, “**Then we turned, and took our journey into the wilderness by the way of the Red sea, as the Lord spake unto me: and we compassed mount Seir many days.2And the Lord spake unto me, saying,3Ye have compassed this mountain long enough: turn you northward.4And command thou the people, saying, Ye are to pass through the coast of your brethren the children of Esau, which dwell in Seir; and they shall be afraid of you: take ye good heed unto yourselves therefore:5Meddle not with them; for I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a foot breadth; because I have given mount Seir unto Esau for a possession.6Ye shall buy meat of them for money, that ye may eat; and ye shall also buy water of them for money, that ye may drink.7For the Lord thy God hath blessed thee in all the works of thy hand: he knoweth thy walking through this great wilderness: these forty years the Lord thy God hath been with thee; thou hast lacked nothing.8And when we passed by from our brethren the children of Esau, which dwelt in Seir, through the way of the plain from Elath, and from Eziongaber, we turned and passed by the way of the wilderness of Moab.9And the Lord said unto me, **Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle: for I will not give thee of their land for a possession; because I have given Ar unto the children of Lot** for a possession.**10The Emims dwelt therein in times past, a people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims;11Which also were accounted giants, as the Anakims; but the Moabites called them Emims.**12The Horims also dwelt in Seir beforetime; but the children of Esau succeeded them, when they had destroyed them from before them, and dwelt in their stead; as Israel did unto the land of his possession, which the Lord gave unto them.
      8. **Why the Ammorites were not be dealt with by the Jews? Examine Deut. 2:19-21, “**And when thou comest nigh over against the children of Ammon, distress them not, nor meddle with them: for I will not give thee of the land of the children of Ammon any possession; **because I have given it unto the children of Lot for a possession**.20(That also was accounted a land of giants: giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims;21A people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims; but the Lord destroyed them before them; and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead.”
         1. **Read Amos 2:9. “**Yet destroyed I the Amorite before them, whose height was like the height of the cedars, and he was strong as the oaks; yet I destroyed his fruit from above, and his roots from beneath. **Who destroyed the Ammorites? God**
         2. **See Deuteronomy 1:27-28. “**And ye murmured in your tents, and said, Because the Lord hated us, he hath brought us forth out of the land of Egypt, to deliver us into the hand of the Amorites, to destroy us.28Whither shall we go up? our brethren have discouraged our heart, saying, The people is greater and taller than we; the cities are great and walled up to heaven; and moreover we have seen the sons of the Anakims there. **What does “walled up to the heaven” point to?**
      9. **Who destroyed the giants in Deuteronomy 2:21-22? “**21A people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims; **but the Lord destroyed them before them**; and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead: 22As he did to the children of Esau, which dwelt in Seir, when he destroyed the Horims from before them; and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead even unto this day.”
      10. **Peruse Deuteronomy 3:11. Who was Og? Describe him?** 11”For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; is it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? Nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man.” (13 ½ feet by 6 feet wide)
      11. **Describe the battle in I Samuel 17:4-7 with Goliath and David. How is the a “type” of battle between Jesus and the antichrist?**
          1. **Using II Samuel 21: 20-22 as reference, talk about David slaying giants in the Promised Land. 6 fingers, 6 toes, 6 times Goliath is mentioned in the Bible, weight is 6 shekels—Refer to Genesis 6-----God is pointing to Genesis 6, the number of man is “6,” the number of the antichrist is “666.”**
      12. **Examine Joshua 11:22. Who remains in the Promised Land when Joshua fails to clear them out? “There was none of the Anakim left in the land of the children of Israel: only in Gaza, in Gath (Elah Valley, Jordan), and in Ashdod (Israel’s largest port city today), any remained. They remained only in Gaza, in Gath, and in Ashdod: The Anakim remained only in these coastal cities occupied by the Philistines. The giant Goliath comes from the city of Gath some five hundred years later (1 Samuel 17:4).**
          1. **Did God command Joshua to “kill all the women, children, and animals, too?” See I Samuel 15:3.** Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass.
          2. **Also check out Joshua 3:1-6, and note the problems with leaving some of the giant tribes living.** ‘These are the nations **the LORD left to test all those Israelites** who had not experienced any of the wars in Canaan (**he did this only to teach warfare to the descendants of the Israelites** who had not had previous battle experience): the five rulers of the Philistines, all the Canaanites, the Sidonians, and the Hivites living in the Lebanon mountains from Mount Baal Hermon to Lebo Hamath. They were left to test the Israelites to see whether they would obey the LORD’s commands, which he had given their forefathers through Moses. The Israelites lived among the Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites and Jebusites. They took their daughters in marriage and gave their own daughters to their sons, and served their gods.’
          3. **II Samuel 21:15-17. Discuss the fact that after Goliath, David fought the many more giants. “**Moreover the Philistines had yet war again with Israel; and David went down, and his servants with him, and fought against the Philistines: and David waxed faint.16And Ishbibenob, which was of the sons of the giant, the weight of whose spear weighed three hundred shekels of brass in weight, he being girded with a new sword, thought to have slain David.”
          4. **What is the last occurrence of the word giant in the Bible? See Job 16:14, “He breaketh me with breach upon breach, he runneth upon me like a giant.” This is Job’s answer to his friends; Satan was responsible for what happened to him, saying Satan is attacking me like the giants. The Hebrew word, “giant” here is “gibbor,”**
8. **The Giants Brought False Religion into the Land. Study Joshua 12:1-6. Discuss the region of Ashteroth. She was the fertility goddess, also known as Isis, Semiramis—became the religion of the gods. Had pretty groves where statues of her holding a baby sat.** Now these are the kings of the land, which the children of Israel smote, and possessed their land on the other side Jordan toward the rising of the sun, from the river Arnon unto mount Hermon, and all the plain on the east:2**Sihon king of the Amorites**, who dwelt in Heshbon, and ruled from Aroer, which is upon the bank of the river Arnon, and from the middle of the river, and from half Gilead, even unto the river Jabbok, which is the border of the children of Ammon;3And from the plain to the sea of Chinneroth on the east, and unto the sea of the plain, even the salt sea on the east, the way to Bethjeshimoth; and from the south, under Ashdothpisgah: 4And the coast of **Og king of Bashan**, which was of the remnant of the giants, that dwelt at **Ashteroth** and at Edrei, 5And reigned in **mount Hermon**, and in Salcah, and in all Bashan, unto the border of the Geshurites and the Maachathites, and half Gilead, the border of Sihon king of Heshbon.6Them did Moses the servant of the Lord and the children of Israel smite: and Moses the servant of the Lord gave it for a possession unto the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh.
   1. **What is the significance of the Mt. Hermon region where many of these giant tribes dwelt?**
   2. **Ashteroth Karnaim is a location mentioned in Gen. 14:5-6. Who was Ashteroth?** The name *Astaroth* was ultimately derived from that of [2nd millennium BC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2nd_millennium_BC) [Phoenician](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenicia) goddess [Astarte](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astarte),[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astaroth#cite_note-1) an equivalent of the Babylonian [Ishtar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ishtar), and the earlier Sumerian [Inanna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inanna). She is mentioned in the [Hebrew Bible](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_Bible) in the forms *Ashtoreth* (singular) and *Ashteroth* (plural, in reference to multiple statues of her). This latter form was directly transliterated in the early Greek and Latin versions of the Bible, where it was less apparent that it had been a plural feminine in Hebrew. The [pseudepigraphal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudepigrapha) work [*Testament of Solomon*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Testament_of_Solomon), attributed to [King Solomon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Solomon) of Israel, but thought to date to the early centuries AD, mentions "Asteraoth" (in Greek) as an angel, who is opposed to the demon of power. Goddess Ishtar is a Babylonian Creator Goddess.  A multidimensional aspect of the Divine Feminine, Ishtar has many titles, some of which include the Giver of Light, Opener of the Womb, Lawgiver, and Lady of Victory. She is associated with the Greek Goddess Aphrodite, the Assyrian Goddess Astarte and Inanna is considered Ishtar’s Sumerian aspect. Ishtar is the Remembrance of the Goddess Self, the Remembrance of the Divine Self.  She is Queen of Heaven, the morning star, the evening star, the shining star of Venus.  She is also the Queen of Earth, the fertility and the abundance of life. She is also Semiramis and is credited with Nimrod, Baal worship.
   3. **Describe how Ashteroth/Semiramis/Queen of Heaven worship, which began with Nimrod, carries on today?**
   4. **Consider the “33 giants” destroyed by Joshua and their importance to Free Masonry. There are 33 rites of the Free Masons.**
      * 1. **Scan Joshua 12:7-24. Name the 31 giant kings that Joshua destroys. “**And these are the kings of the country which Joshua and the children of Israel smote on this side Jordan on the west, from Baalgad in the valley of Lebanon even unto the mount Halak, that goeth up to Seir; which Joshua gave unto the tribes of Israel for a possession according to their divisions;8In the mountains, and in the valleys, and in the plains, and in the springs, and in the wilderness, and in the south country; the Hittites, the Amorites, and the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites:9The king of Jericho, one; the king of Ai, which is beside Bethel, one;10The king of Jerusalem, one; the king of Hebron,one;11The king of Jarmuth, one; the king of Lachish, one;12The king of Eglon, one; the king of Gezer, one;13The king of Debir, one; the king of Geder, one;14The king of Hormah, one; the king of Arad, one;15The king of Libnah, one; the king of Adullam, one;16The king of Makkedah, one; the king of Bethel, one;17The king of Tappuah, one; the king of Hepher, one;18The king of Aphek, one; the king of Lasharon, one;19The king of Madon, one; the king of Hazor, one;20The king of Shimronmeron, one; the king of Achshaph, one;21The king of Taanach, one; the king of Megiddo, one;22The king of Kedesh, one; the king of Jokneam of Carmel, one;23The king of Dor in the coast of Dor, one; the king of the nations of Gilgal, one;24The king of Tirzah, one: **all the kings thirty and one.”**
        2. **The two kings smote in Joshua 12:1-6 and the thirty-one destroyed in Joshua 12:7-24, add up to the number 33.**
        3. **Why does God, in Genesis 15:16, tell Abraham that the inequity of the Amorite is not complete? “**But in the fourth generation they shall come here again: for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet complete.”
        4. **Why does God instruct the Israelites not to marry the giants? Scan Deuteronomy 7:1-4. “**When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it, and hath cast out many nations before thee, the Hittites, and the Girgashites, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, seven nations greater and mightier than thou;2And when the Lord thy God shall deliver them before thee; thou shalt smite them, and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor shew mercy unto them:3Neither shalt thou make marriages with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son.4For they will turn away thy son from following me, that they may serve other gods: so will the anger of the Lord be kindled against you, and destroy thee suddenly.”They worshiped Ashteroth, Dagon, and Molech.
           1. **Read Judges 3:5, “**And the children of Israel dwelt among the Canaanites, Hittites, and Amorites, and Perizzites, and Hivites, and Jebusites.”
        5. **God warned the Israelites not to practice the religion of the giants in Deut. 18:9-12. Discuss.** 
           1. **Why was God cautioning against the giants teaching the Jews abominations? False worship….See Deut. 20:17-18. “**But thou shalt utterly destroy them; namely, the Hittites, and the Amorites, the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites; as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee.”18That they teach you not to do after all their abominations, which they have done unto their gods; so should ye sin against the Lord your God **and Judges 3:5,”** And the children of Israel dwelt among the Canaanites, Hittites, and Amorites, and Perizzites, and Hivites, and Jebusites.”
           2. **Refer to I Samuel 5:1-5, and talk about what happened when the Philistines stole the Ark and placed it next to the pagan, merman god, Dagon.**
           3. **Examine Acts 7:43 and Ephesians 6:12 and search out the Tabernacle of Molech, the hybrid god of the giants.**

**What were the “high places?” “Groves?”**

* + 1. **In Joshua 10:5-6, the term “Gibeon” has the root word “gibbor.” Discuss. “Therefore the five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon, gathered themselves together, and went up, they and all their hosts, and encamped before Gibeon, and made war against it.6And the men of Gibeon sent unto Joshua to the camp to Gilgal, saying, Slack not thy hand from thy servants; come up to us quickly, and save us, and help us: for all the kings of the Amorites that dwell in the mountains are gathered together against us.”**

1. **How did the giants in the Old Testament influence the prophetical history of the Jews?**
   1. **How does Paul’s New Testament doctrine of “provocation” apply to the giants, the fear of the Israelites and the eventual conquering of the Promised Land? See Hebrews 3:7-19, “Wherefore (as the Holy Ghost saith, Today if ye will hear his voice,** 8**Harden not your hearts, as in the provocation, in the day of temptation in the wilderness:** 9**When your fathers tempted me, proved me, and saw my works forty years.** 10**Wherefore I was grieved with that generation, and said, they do always err in their heart; and they have not known my ways.** 11**So I sware in my wrath, they shall not enter into my rest.)** 12**Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God.** 13**But exhort one another daily, while it is called today; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin.** 14**For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end;** 15**while it is said, today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, as in the provocation.** 16**For some, when they had heard, did provoke: howbeit not all that came out of Egypt by Moses.** 17**But with whom was he grieved forty years? Was it not with them that had sinned, whose carcasses fell in the wilderness?** 18**And to whom sware he that they should not enter into his rest, but to them that believed not?** 19**So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief.”**
      1. **How is the New Testament principle of Gentile salvation correlated to the faith of Joshua and Caleb? Does faith and unbelief link to the story of the giants in the Old Testament?**
   2. **Consider the story of “The Five Kings of the Ammorites” in Joshua 10:22-24, 27. Draw a symbolism to this story and Jesus’ defeating Satan. Joshua steps on their heads—Jesus crushes the head of Satan; Jesus buried in a cave—the kings hide in a cave. Joshua hung them on a tree. Five is the number of Satan, pentagram.**
      1. **See the similarity in Romans 16:1-6. “**I commend unto you Phebe our sister, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea: 2 that ye receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you: for she hath been a succourer of many and of myself also. 3 Greet Priscilla and Aquila my helpers in Christ Jesus: 4 who have for my life **laid down their own necks**: unto whom not only I give thanks, but also all the churches of the Gentiles.”
      2. Also examine Genesis 3:15. “And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed**; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.”**
   3. **Where do we see the idea of hell in the “giant” story? Refer to Joshua 15:8, 18:16, I Kings 21:25. Comment on the Valley of Hinnom. (The Ammorites followed idols, and Ahab did). The Valley of the Sons of Hinnom, the Valley of the Giants, is translated “The Valley of Gehenna,” hell. The giants practiced their religion in this valley, and did human sacrifice, and sacrificing their babies.** 
      1. **Read Matthew 23:15 and note the “hell” reference. “**Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you travel on sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, you make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.”
      2. **Consider 2 Chronicles 28:1-3. Compare Ahaz’s actions to hell. Ahaz burnt incense in the Valley of the Sons of Hinnom, fire, like hell, rose from the valley; they burnt their children there, and this is the same valley that the giants worshipped in. This is where the symbol of the “Phoenix rising from the fire” comes from…..Gehenna, hell**
      3. **Evil King Manasseh, 2 Chronicles 33:4-7, built alters, made carved images, and sacrificed children in this same valley. Expound on this.**
2. **Who is Nimrod? Son of Cush, grandson of Ham, great-grandson of Noah, His name means “rebellion.” Read Genesis 6:4 and 10:8-14. “**Now it was Nimrod who excited them to such **an affront and contempt of**[**God**](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html)**. He** was the grandson of [Ham](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/ham.html), the son of [Noah](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/noah.html)-a bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded them not to ascribe it to [God](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html), as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness. He also gradually changed the government into **tyranny**-seeing no other way of turning men from the fear of [God](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html), but to bring them into a constant dependence upon his own power. **He also said he would be revenged on**[**God**](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html)**, if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would build a tower too high for the**[**waters**](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/water.html)**to be able to reach! And that he would avenge himself on**[**God**](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html) **for destroying their forefathers**! (Ant. I: iv: 2) What Josephus says here is precisely what is found in the Gilgamesh epics. **Gilgamesh set up tyranny; he opposed YHWH and did his utmost to get people to forsake Him.** … The name itself, ‘Nimrod’ from marad, ‘We will revolt,’ points to some violent resistance to [God](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html) And the proverb must have arisen when other daring and rebellious men followed in Nimrod's footsteps and must have originated with those who saw in such conduct an act of rebellion against the [God](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html) of salvation, in other words, with the possessors of the divine promise of [grace](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/grace.html) (loc. cit.).
   1. **Was he a giant? Refer to Genesis 10:8-10.**
      1. **What does “mighty” mean? I Chronicles1:10, Genesis 10:8, 9, 10.**
      2. **What does “hunter” mean?** … the expression ‘a mighty hunter’ relates primarily to [hunting](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/hunting.html) in the literal sense, we must add to the literal meaning the figurative signification of a ‘hunter of men’ (a trapper of men by stratagem and force); **Nimrod the hunter became a tyrant, a powerful hunter of men** (Keil and Delitzsch 1975: 165).“in the face of YHWH” can only mean ‘in defiance of YHWH’ as Josephus and the Targums understand it (op. cit.: 166). Two of the premiere commentators on the Bible in Hebrew have this to say about [Genesis 10:9](http://christiananswers.net/bible/gen10.html#9), Nimrod was mighty in [hunting](http://christiananswers.net/dictionary/hunting.html), and that in **opposition to YHWH**; not ‘before YHWH’ in the sense of according to the will and purpose of YHWH,
      3. **Compare him to the “Mystery Babylon Religion” in Revelation 17:5, 18:3, 19**
         1. **See also Jeremiah 10:2-5, Revelation 21:1-7**
      4. **The historical record, especially “The Epic of Gilgamesh,” describes a vile, filthy, horrible “giant” man, 2/3 god and 1/3 man. Was this Nimrod?**
   2. **Where is the “land of Nimrod?” Is he called “The Assyrian?” Micah 5:6 “**And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod at the entrances thereof; thus shall He deliver us from the Assyrian when he cometh into our land, and when he treadeth within our borders.” **Examine Isaiah 14:25, 2 Thessalonians 2:4.**
   3. **From Adam to Noah is ten generations? How many from Abraham to Nimrod? From Ham, 11; from Cush, 12; from Nimrod, 13.**
      1. **Compare the connections of False Prophets to the Number 13, Antichrist and False Prophet in Rev.13, Deut. 13—warning against all false prophets; Acts 13—speaks against the false prophet, Barjesus.**
      2. **What is his lineage?**
      3. **What is his description?**
      4. **Genesis 6:4, 10:8-14 uses the word “began.” Explain.**
      5. **What is the relevance of the plains of Shinar with Nimrod?**
   4. **Discuss the number “6” with Nimrod. Nimrod was the 6th son of Cush.**
      1. **Review Revelation 13—and the number 666?**
      2. **How does the number “six” apply to Goliath? See I Samuel 17:4. Goliath is six cubits and one span.**
      3. **In Genesis 6:4, examine the giants.**
   5. **Was Nimrod a builder? Examine Genesis 10: 11.**
   6. **What does Genesis 10:8-12 say about Nimrod’s character?**
   7. **Read Genesis 11:1-9. How does the Tower of Babel show Nimrod’s disobedience?**
   8. **In the time of Abraham and Job, Genesis 14, we see a listing of “giant” kings. Explain.**
   9. **In Genesis 14:1, Amraphel was called the King of the Shinar. Does his root name, rapha, seem to refer to the Raphaim or giants?**
   10. **According to Genesis 10:8-10, Nimrod ruled the “kingdom” of Shinar? Was he king?**
   11. **Could Nimrod and Amraphel be one and the same person?**
   12. **Where do we see the influence of “the religion of the giants/Nimrod” influencing the Jews? Consider Ezekiel 8:14, “Then he brought me to the door of the gate of the LORD'S house which *was* toward the north; and, behold, there sat women weeping for Tammuz.” Tamuz is the son of Semiramis, Ashteroth.**
3. **Extra Biblical Texts about Abraham and Nimrod.**

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* 1. **Who was Abraham’s father? Terah.** **What does the Bible say about Terah?** **See Genesis 11:24-32.** Terah was a wickedidolatrous priest who manufactured idol Abram, in opposition to his father’s idol shop, smashed his father’s idols and chased customers away. Terah then brought his unruly son before Nimrod, who threw him into a fiery furnace, yet Abram miraculously escape.  The [Zohar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zohar) says that when God saved Abram from the furnace, Terah repented, and Rabbi Abba B. [Kahana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kahana) said that God assured Abram that his father Terah had a portion in the *World to Come*.
  2. **What did God promise Abraham in Genesis 15:5-6?** “And he brought him outside and said, "Look toward heaven, and number the stars, if you are able to number them." Then he said to him, "So **shall your descendants be**." 6 And he believed the LORD; and he reckoned it to him as righteousness.”
  3. **Read Genesis 10 and 11, and discuss who Nimrod is.**
  4. **What do we know about the early life of Abraham? Note his first mention in the Bible is Genesis 11:26, first mention of Abraham in the Bible; 75 years old.** Abraham was the tenth generation removed from Noah, being a direct descendant of Shem, (Noah's son), the father of all the "Semitic" peoples. When Abraham was born, Shem was 390 years Old, and his father Noah was 892 years old, Abraham was 58 years old when Noah died, and 110 years old when Shem died. These are important facts, for, as we shall see later, Abraham spent many years in the house of Noah and Shem, and received instruction from them. Thus he learned all the details about the Flood from the very men who built the Ark and survived the Flood. (Noah knew Methuselah for many hundreds of years, who in turn knew Adam for many hundreds of years, which means that Abraham received first hand information about everything that happened since the very first day of Creation!).
  5. **Examine Genesis 12:1-20; how old is Abraham in this passage?”** Now the Lord said to Abram, “Go from your country and your kindred and your father's house to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and him who dishonors you I will curse, and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.” So Abram went, as the Lord had told him, and Lot went with him. Abram was seventy-five years old when he departed from Haran. And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their possessions that they had gathered, and the people that they had acquired in Haran, and they set out to go to the land of Canaan. When they came to the land of Canaan.
  6. **What about Abraham’s early life? What story was told in Israel’s oral tradition about Abraham and Nimrod?** Nimrod was one of the sons of Kush. Kush was the son of Ham, the lowest and least important of Noah's three sons. Nimrod came from a line which was cursed by Noah: "Cursed be Canaan, a slave of slaves shall he be unto his brothers."By birth, Nimrod had no right to be a king or ruler. But he was a mighty strong man, and sly and tricky, and a great hunter and trapper of men and animals. His followers grew in number, and soon Nimrod became the mighty king of Babylon, and his empire extended over other great cities. As was to be expected, Nimrod did not feel very secure on his throne. He feared that one day there would appear a descendant of Noah's heir and successor, Shem, and would claim the throne. He was determined to have no challenger. Some of Shem's descendants had already been forced to leave that land and build their own cities and empires. There was only one prominent member of the Semitic family left in his country. He was Terah, the son of Nahor. Terah was the eighth generation removed, in a direct line of descendants from Shem. But Nimrod had nothing to fear from Terah, his most loyal and trusted servant. Terah had long before betrayed his family, and had become a follower of Nimrod. All of his ancestors were still living, including Shem himself, but Terah left his ancestral home and became attached to Nimrod. Terah, who should have been the master and Nimrod his slave, became the slave of Nimrod. Like the other people in that country, Terah believed that Nimrod received his kingdom as a gift from the "gods," and was himself a "god." Terah was prepared to serve Nimrod with all his heart. Indeed, he proved himself a very loyal and useful servant. Nimrod entrusted into his hands the command of his armies and made Terah the highest minister in his land. Such an important event as Abraham's defiance of Nimrod, the king and leader of all the heathens and idol worshippers of his time, which led to Abraham's being thrown into a burning furnace, is only hinted in the Torah. The full story of this and other important events in Abraham's early life was only told by word of mouth, from generation to generation, until the details were finally recorded by the Sages of the Talmud in various Midrashim. Some of them we have already told you in our previous TALKS, and we will here fill in other interesting details about Abraham's early life, until he reached the age of seventy five. Abraham (who was first called Ab­ram) was born in the year 1948 after Creation (1813 BCE). (According to one tradition he was born in the month of Nissan; according to another, in the month of Tishrei). His father's name, as you all know, was Terah, who was seventy years old when Abraham was born. Abraham's mother's name was Amathlaah. The town in which he was born was called Cutha, in Mesopotamia. In the Torah, Abraham's birthplace is called Ever-haNahor ("Beyond the River"). Terah, Abraham's father, was the chief officer or minister of **the first king mentioned in the Torah, the mighty King Nimrod of Babylon (also known by its former name, Shinear, and the land of the Chaldees**). Terah was an idol worshipper, like his king, and their chief god was the Sun. We have already told you what a close brush with death Abraham had on the very night of his birth. For Nimrod's stargazers told the king that Terah's newly-bom son would one day be a danger to his throne. Nimrod ordered Terah to send him the baby, to be put to death. Terah, however, outwitted the king. Instead of sending his real son to the king, be sent the baby of a slave who was born on the same night as Abraham, and Nimrod killed the baby with his own hands, believing that he was now safe from the threat. Terah was a high priest of the idol worshippers. He had twelve chief gods, one for each month of the year, and other idols. In fact, there was a workshop in Terah's house, where idols of wood, stone, silver and gold were made. People came to offer sacrifices to these idols, or to buy them, and Terah had a thriving business. Terah appointed Abraham to be the salesman and take charge of the business. How "well" he conducted the business, we have already told you. The baby Abraham, with his mother and nurse, were hidden in a cave for ten years. At the age of three years, Abraham knew that it was silly to worship the sun or any other idol, but that there was a great G-d, who created the sun and the moon, and the whole world, who, though Himself unseen, sees everything and knows everything, and is the real King of the World, more powerful than Nimrod. And since that time, Abraham's faith in G-d grew stronger every day. At the age of ten, Abraham decided to leave the cave and to go to old Noah and Shem, of whom his mother had told him many wonderful stories. Unknown to anybody, Abraham made his way from the low country to the mountainous region of Ararat in the land of Kedem, where Noah and his family lived. He was made welcome by old Noah and Shem, who taught him all they knew about G-d and the ways of G-d. Abraham stayed there for nearly 39 years, until the year 1997. It was at the end of this period, when he was 48 years old, while still at Noah's house that Abraham heard about the world-shattering event of the Tower of Babel, which took place in the land of Shinear, where Nimrod reigned supreme. Nimrod and his people wanted to build a tower that would reach up to heaven, so that they might establish their reign upon the heaven as well as on the earth. It was the height of arrogance and defiance of men against G-d, and it led to confusion and to their dispersal and division into seventy tongues and nations. Abraham decided that it was high time for him to go out and teach them the truth about G-d, and about the falsehood and worthlessness of the idols. He knew that in defying Nimrod, and even his own father, he would be risking his life, for Nimrod had proclaimed himself god and demanded that all the people worship him. At the age of fifty (in the year 1998) Abraham returned to his father's house in Babylon. Abraham’s activities, in words and deeds, aroused Nimrod's anger. Both Abraham and his father were ordered to appear before the king. Here the king's stargazers at once recognized Abraham as the one about whom they had warned the king. Terah was taken to task for deceiving the king, and he put the blame on his older son Haran, who was 32 years older than Abraham. Haran had secretly followed Abraham, but he was not quite sure whether he was wise in doing so. He thought that he would come out openly on Abraham's side, if and when Abraham would come out victorious. **Nimrod ordered that Abraham be thrown into a burning furnace. When Abraham came out unharmed, Haran declared himself on Abraham's side and chose to be likewise thrown into the furnace, and he was burnt to death. Abraham, on the other band, whom G-d" had so wonderfully saved from the fire, was acclaimed by all the people, and they were ready to worship him.** But Abraham told them to worship G-d, who had saved him from the burning furnace, and that he himself was nothing but a human being. Nimrod was greatly afraid of Abraham. He gave him many precious gifts, among them Eliezer, a member of the king's household, who became Abraham's trusted servant and friend. Abraham, and his remaining brother Nahor, married two sisters, their nieces, the daughters of their brother Haran. Nahor married Milkah, **and Abraham married Yiskah, better known as Sarai, (later-Sarah)**.Two years later, Nimrod had a strange dream and once again his counselors interpreted it to mean that as long as Abraham lived, his kingdom would be in danger. Nimrod, who had been worried about Abraham all the time, decided to try again to kill him, and sent men to capture him. Fortunately, Eliezer learned of the plot and informed Abraham in good time. Abraham, with his band of followers, numbering over 300, fled to Noah. About a month later, his father Terah came to visit him there. Abraham persuaded him to give up his idolatry. He pointed out to him; moreover, that his life was also in danger, for Nimrod would not spare him. So Terah gave up his high position at Nimrod's court, and decided to go with Abraham to the land of Canaan, where they would be free to worship G-d, out of reach of Nimrod. Thus Terah, his son Abraham and his wife Sarai, and Lot, Haran's son, and all their household left Ur of the Chaldees in Babylon and set out for Canaan. On the way they came to Charan, where Nahor lived, found it a good place, and stayed there. Three years later, when Abraham was 55 years old, G-d appeared to Abraham and told him to take his wife and household and go on to Canaan. This Abraham did, and be stayed there 15 years. At this time, when Abraham was 70 years old‑d made a covenant with him, and soon afterwards Abraham returned to Charan, where he stayed for five years. Then, once again G-d appeared to Abraham and told him to leave his father's home and native land for good, and go to the land of Canaan. This time, Lot his nephew (and brother-in-law) accompanied him. Terah died in Charan, and Nahor remained there with his family.
  7. **When did Abraham come to dwell in the land of Canaan? Examine Genesis 12:1-5, “**Now the Lord had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee:2And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing:3And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.4So Abram departed, as the Lord had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran.5And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered, and the souls that they had gotten in Haran; and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came.” **Thus, at the age of 75, Abraham** came to dwell in the land of Canaan, the land which G-d had promised him to be the chosen land for his children as an everlasting inheritance.
  8. **Discuss the pagan/Mystery Religions formed by Cush and Nimrod.** marked the beginning of polytheism in the post-flood world: the worship of many gods. The snake, sun, and fire became their symbols of god on earth. Human sacrifice became openly practiced.(1) Even though God wanted His people to spread out and only serve Him, Nimrod, through the empire and religion of Babylon, began to unite the people - all under his "one-world government." This early Babylonian religion began to be abhorred by pious, God-following generations of the era. One of them, Noah's son Shem, decided to do something about it. According to tradition, **Shem** gathered 72 co-conspirators to help him, and all of them made their way to the palace where Nimrod lived. After catching him in a double-cross, Shem killed Nimrod, and cut his body into little pieces! He alerted his co-conspirators - each of them - to take a piece of Nimrod's body and distribute it to the cities under his rule. They did as they were told. All of this gore had a purpose, however: to show the world, proof-positively, that Nimrod wasn't a god. Little-known by her proper name, **Semiramis** was to be exalted to one of the most famous women since the flood! She was Cush's wife at the time of the tower, and was also the mother of Nimrod! After Cush was disgraced, subtle Semiramis did not want to go down with him. To maintain her reputation, she did the unthinkable: marring her own son! By marrying Nimrod, Semiramis could still maintain somewhat of a position of authority - as long as her husband remained in power, *so did she*. Once Nimrod was murdered, however, Semiramis was, once again, in danger of losing all she had. Not so long after, Semiramis was pregnant; the father unknown. This was her golden opportunity to further corrupt those looking for answers.
  9. **What does Josephus say about Nimrod? “Now it was Nimrod who excited them to such an affront and contempt of God. He was the grandson of Ham, the son of Noah­ bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded them not to ascribe it to God, as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness. He also gradually changed the government into tyranny­ seeing no other way of turning men from the fear of God, but to bring them into a constant dependence upon his own power. He also said he would be revenged on God, if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would build a tower too high for the waters to be able to reach! And that he would avenge himself on God for destroying their forefathers!” (Ant. I: iv: 2)**

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**Semiramis and son, Horus.**

***NIMROD***

[Cush](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/cush.html) was the father of Nimrod, who grew to be a mighty warrior on the Earth. He was a mighty [hunter](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/hunting.html) before the LORD; that is why it is said, “Like Nimrod, and a mighty hunter before the LORD.” The centers of his kingdom were [Babylon](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/babylon.html), [Erech](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/erech.html), [Akkad](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/akkad.html) and [Calneh](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/calneh.html) in [Shinar](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/shinarthelandof.html) ([Genesis 10:8-10](http://www.christiananswers.net/bible/gen10.html#8)). In [Genesis 10:8-11](http://www.christiananswers.net/bible/gen10.html#8) we learn that “Nimrod” established a kingdom. Therefore, one would expect to find also, in the literature of the ancient Near East, a person who was a type, for example, for other people to follow. And there was. It is a well-known tale, common in Sumerian literature, of a man who fits the description. In addition to the Sumerians, the [Babylonians](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/babylonkingdomof.html) wrote about this person; the [Assyrians](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/assyria.html) likewise; and the [Hittites](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/hittites.html). Even in Israel, tablets have been found with this man's name on them. He was obviously the most popular hero in the Ancient Near East.

## The Gilgamesh Epic--The date of the composition of the Gilgamesh Epic can therefore be fixed at about 2000 BC. With this kind of literature in the palace, who needs pornography? Gilgamesh was a vile, filthy man. Yet the myth says of him that he was “2/3 god and 1/3 man.”

Nimrod was mighty in [hunting](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/hunting.html), and that in opposition to YHWH; not ‘before YHWH’ in the sense of according to the will and purpose of YHWH, still less, in a simply superlative sense… The name itself, ‘Nimrod’ from marad, ‘**We will revolt,’** points to some violent resistance to [God](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/god.html)… Nimrod as a mighty hunter founded a powerful kingdom; and the founding of this kingdom is shown by the verb with consecutive to have been the consequence or result of his strength in hunting, so that hunting was intimately connected with the establishing of the kingdom. Hence, if the expression ‘a mighty hunter’ relates primarily **to** [**hunting**](http://www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/hunting.html) **in the literal sense, we must add to the literal meaning the figurative signification of a ‘hunter of men’** (a trapper of men by stratagem and force); Nimrod the hunter became a tyrant, a powerful hunter of men (Keil and Delitzsch 1975: 165) “in the face of YHWH” can only mean ‘in defiance of YHWH’ as Josephus and the Targums understand it (op. cit.: 166).

### Gilgamesh is Nimrod

Now it was Nimrod who excited them to such an affront and contempt of God. He was the grandson of Ham, the son of Noah -- a bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded them not to ascribe it to God, as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness. He also gradually changed the government into tyranny -- seeing no other way of turning men from the fear of God, but to bring them into a constant dependence upon his own power. He also said he would be revenged on God, if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would build a tower too high for the waters to be able to reach! And that he would avenge himself on God for destroying their forefathers (*Ant*. 1: IV: 2)

**What Josephus says here is precisely what is found in the Gilgamesh epics.** Gilgamesh set up tyranny; he opposed YHVH and did his utmost to get people to forsake Him. Nimrod was mighty in hunting, and that in opposition to YHVH; not "before YHVH" in the sense of according to the will and purpose of YHVH, still less, . . . in a simply superlative sense . . . The name itself, "Nimrod" from *marad*, "we will revolt," points to some violent resistance to God . . . Nimrod as a mighty hunter founded a powerful kingdom; and the founding of this kingdom is shown by the verb with *vav* consecutive, to have been the consequence or result of his strength in hunting, so that hunting was intimately connected with the establishing of the kingdom. Hence, if the expression "a mighty hunter" relates primarily to hunting in the literal sense, we must add to the literal meaning the figurative signification of a "hunter of men" (a trapper of men by stratagem and force); Nimrod the hunter became a [tyrant](http://www.davelivingston.com/sonsofgod.htm), a powerful hunter of men (Keil and Delitzsch 1975: 165).

"In the face of YHVH can only mean "in defiance of YHVH," as Josephus and the Targums understand it (op. cit.: 166).

According to less trustworthy traditions, Semiramis was Noah’s granddaughter, and both the mother and wife of Nimrod.



Semiramis – The Mother and Wife of Nimrod

According to various legends, Semiramis became pregnant after engaging in an adulterous affair while married to Nimrod. Around this same time, Nimrod dies a violent and untimely death. In an effort to retain power and to hide her misdeeds, Semiramis makes a most audacious claim. She publicly declares that upon Nimrod’s death he had been resurrected as the god of the Sun. As the Sun god, Nimrod used his sun rays to miraculously inseminate Semiramis with a child. This child was thus considered to be divinely conceived. The child’s name was Tammuz, which she claimed was the reincarnated Nimrod. (Thus, Semiramis was both Nimrod’s wife and mother.). These mystery religions of future generations adopted different names for Semiramis and her child, Tammuz.

According to another tradition, Semiramis was the daughter of a goddess. She had mermaid-like features with a head of a woman and the body of a fish.

Nimrod was a mighty hunter in opposition to YHWH/Jehovah. He met her, and I believe I read she was a prostitute. But Nimrod married her. Then she had a child/son of adultery. Later she had Nimrod killed. She ruled as queen for 42 years. Her son was spoiled rotten, and eventually wanted to be King, and had his mother murdered to become King. His legacy is the famous god Tammuz, that in Ezekiel, 8:14 we can see the Israelite women weeping over, to God's displeasure.   
  
The name Semiramis was a prename of Shinar. **In Zechariah 5:9** the two women of God, raise up the ephah of wickedness, and it gets deposited in Shinar, its proper place. This is symbolized by the region of Babylon which was destroyed by God, to never be rebuilt, so that is also where the ephah ends up, totally destroyed.   
  
She would be called the queen of heaven, as heaven means governments, sometimes in the Bible. So, she is the queen of wickedness, and false religion, and her legend lives on. Babylon was notorious for idol worship, and those ideas still exist today in false worship.   
  
And the 10 horns that you saw, and the wild beast, these will hate the harlot and will make her devastated and naked, and will eat up her fleshy parts and will completely burn her with fire. For God put it into their hearts to carry out HIS thought, even to carry out their one thought by giving their kingdom to the wild beast, until the words of God will have been accomplished.

Nimrod was instrumental in establishing the many practices of Idolatry, Astrology, and the many false feasts that are observed in the world today. Nimrod's wife, Semiramis, was a beautiful woman in the eyes of the people, so it was easy for them to follow her after Nimrod's death. Her name has come down to us today as **Venus, Isis, Ishtar, Artemis, Estra, and in the Bible as Diana, Astroth,** Semiramis and the Queen of heaven. **Judges 2:13, "And they forsook the Lord, and served Baal and Astroth**. These are Nimrod and his wife Semiramis. **Read Jeremiah, chapters 7 and 44** and you will find out just how the Lord views the adoration of the queen of heaven. **Semiramis never married after the death of Nimrod, but after some time she gave birth to a son on the 25th of December. This son was named Tammuz. Semiramis claimed that the spirit of the sun, her husband Nimrod, was the father of Tammuz.** Thus the worship of the sun was started. Today we are influenced and partake of all the feasts of sun worship that started from this falsehood, which the false Christian Churches have established.   
**Tammuz was also a great hunter, like his father Nimrod. He was killed by a wild Boar**, in the spring of the year. This causes so much grief to Semiramis and all the people that a 40 day period of mourning was established to mourn his death. This was a period of weeping for Tammuz and was established be the phase of the moon. The time of weeping started extended from the first full moon after the vernal equinox, the 21st of March, until the first Sunday after this full moon; exactly the same method which Easter is determined today. So this great feast, Easter that is celebrated for the resurrection of Our Lord is and determined by the phase of the moon, and was established to mourn the death of Semiramis illegitimate son Tammuz. It may vary from the 23rd of March to April the 25th.   
**This weeping for Tammuz was done in the time of Ezekiel. Ez. 8:14,** **"Then he brought me to the door of the gate of the Lord's house which was toward the north, and behold, there say there women weeping for Tammuz.** This did not please the Lord. We still have people observing this custom today in the observance of the **40 days of Lent.** They **still break bread with a "T" on it in remembrance of Tammuz. These are the hot cross buns that the false Christian Churches use today.**

**Here are the promises for us today:**

**Exo.6:6-7, “Wherefore say unto the children of Israel, I am the LORD, and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will rid you out of their bondage, and I will redeem you with a stretched out arm, and with great judgments: And I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God: and ye shall know that I am the LORD your God, which bringeth you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians.**

**Zeph.3:17, "The Lord your God in your midst, The Mighty One, will save;   
He will rejoice over you with gladness, He will quiet *you* with His love, He will rejoice over you with singing.”**

**Isa.59:1, “Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear.”**

**Rom.4:21, “And being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform.”**

**Ephesians 3:20, “Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us…”**